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Culture of peace

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the special session of the General Assembly in this regard

Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

General and complete disarmament: assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

General and complete disarmament: illicit traffic in small arms

General and complete disarmament: small arms

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the G-8 Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention (see annex), which was adopted by the G-8 Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under items 33, 37, 42, 50 74 (1), 74 (s), 74 (w), 87, 155 and 158 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

G8 MIYAZAKI INITIATIVES FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION

I. EFFORTS FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION
-- A BASIC CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK --

The G8 Heads of State and Government announced last June in Cologne, and we, Foreign Ministers, reiterated last December in Berlin, the determination to make prevention of armed conflict a high priority issue in coming years. We have to nurture a "Culture of Prevention" throughout the global community by encouraging international and regional organizations, states, NGOs and other actors to view their activities and policies from the vantage of conflict prevention, and to commit themselves to work towards this goal.

The G8 confirms that efforts to prevent conflict must be based upon observance of international law including the UN Charter, democracy, respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance, sustainable development, and other fundamental values, which constitute the foundation of international peace and security.

1. "Comprehensive Approach"

The G8 believes that, because of the diversity and complexity of causes of conflicts, the following "Comprehensive Approach" should be adopted:

Consistent efforts for conflict prevention need to be made at every stage, from pre-conflict to post-conflict (Chronological Comprehensiveness).

During each stage of a conflict, the international community should draw from a wide-ranging menu of political, economic and social policy options. Furthermore, it is crucial to address the issues of human rights and protection of civilians. (Comprehensiveness in Measures for Conflict Prevention)

It should be noted that, in taking concrete measures on individual conflicts, their characteristics, including their causes, parties, modalities, and regional contexts, as well as coherence with policies in other fields -- e.g. international trade and finance -- need to be fully taken into consideration.

2. The UN, the G8 and Other Actors

We, the G8 Foreign Ministers recalled at the Berlin Ministerial Meeting on Conflict Prevention that the UN Charter confers the primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security upon the Security Council, and that the UN Secretary General also has an important role in this respect. We reaffirmed that a reformed and effective UN remains central. In this context, the G8 notes the relevance of the report of the UN Secretary General in preparation for the UN Millennium Assembly.

While the principal responsibility for preventing conflicts lies with the parties directly

concerned, conflict prevention is a joint venture involving all the international community, including other international and regional organizations, states, business sector, NGOs, and individuals.

The G8 welcomes wider use of the relevant provisions of the UN Charter for preventive diplomacy and will work for integration of the diverse elements of the UN system so as to support more effectively preventive action.

The G8 regards the UN's peacekeeping capacity as a key contribution to global conflict prevention efforts. We note the establishment by the UN Secretary General of an expert panel and welcome the effort to conduct a comprehensive review in this field as a contribution to efforts to strengthen the quality and speed of the UN response to peacekeeping challenges. We underline the importance of efforts to create arrangements with member states for an effective surge capacity for planning and conduct of peacekeeping operations. We also look forward to the reinforcement of the capacity of the UN in the area of CIVPOL.

The G8 supports the UN's existing mechanism for maintaining compliance with the international human rights standards and regular communication of this information to relevant UN bodies for use in their deliberations. We intend to contribute to strengthening the conflict prevention and early warning capacity of the UN by, inter alia, promoting the reinforcement of the role of the Special Representatives of the Secretary General.

The G8 stands ready to support the efforts by the international community for conflict prevention, especially in those areas where it has a special contribution to make.

II. THE G8 INITIATIVES FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION

Based on three criteria, namely, (a) whether the issue has a direct relevance to conflict prevention, (b) whether the G8 has a comparative advantage over other players in dealing with the issue, and (c) whether a joint initiative by the G8 could bear fruit, this year the G8 undertakes the following initiatives:

- Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Conflict and Development
- Illicit Trade in Diamonds
- Children in Armed Conflict
- International Civil Police

1. Small Arms and Light Weapons

The G8 believes that the uncontrolled and illegal transfer of small arms and light weapons (hereinafter referred to as "small arms") and the existence of destabilizing accumulations of these weapons in many parts of the world pose a serious threat to peace, security, and prosperity. The G8 therefore strongly supports national, regional, and international efforts to ensure that transfers of small arms are carried out in a responsible and legal fashion, and to

reduce existing destabilizing accumulations to levels consistent with legitimate defense and security needs.

The destabilizing proliferation of small arms presents the international community with challenges in many areas including export control policy, prevention of illicit trafficking, law enforcement and crime prevention, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, post-conflict reconstruction, and security sector reform. The G8 emphasizes the need for international institutions and individual states to increase the effectiveness of their efforts by developing coordinated and coherent policies in all of these areas, while avoiding duplication.

The G8,

- looks forward to the holding and a successful outcome of the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, in 2001. We will work for a conference with a broad agenda whose outcome will genuinely strengthen international efforts to eradicate illicit trafficking, particularly of small arms.

- while recognizing that transfers of small arms are consistent with the right of self-defense enshrined in the UN Charter, confirms that we will exercise a high degree of responsibility in controlling and licensing such exports. Unless we have stricter regulations, in our approach to approving export licenses the G8 will take as a minimum criterion the legitimate defense and security needs of the recipient. The G8 will not authorize the export of small arms if there is a clear risk that these might be used for repression or aggression against another country. Finally, the G8 will consider the scope for further action at the national level and in international fora such as the Wassenaar Arrangement to minimize the risk that small arms may be illegally diverted or re-exported. To this end, the G8 agrees on the importance of effective national controls for arms brokering. The G8 strongly encourages other small arms exporting countries to adopt these principles in their own policies.

- emphasizes the importance of complementary demand-side measures. In this context, the G8 welcomes the October 1998 adoption of the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons and encourages other regions affected by the problem of small arms proliferation to consider similar measures. The G8 will take steps to ensure that our export licensing decisions respect the ECOWAS moratorium and urge other exporting states to do likewise. The G8 also welcomes the recently-adopted Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lake Region and Horn of Africa. The G8 encourages those in a position to do so to provide financial and technical assistance to support the implementation of the ECOWAS moratorium as well as the Nairobi Declaration.

- encourages the countries and regions directly affected by illicit arms trafficking to enhance transparency in this regard which could include exchange of information on discovered instances and routes of illicit small arms supply. The G8 considers that the marking of small arms could improve their traceability. The G8 will work to build international consensus on increasing the degree of transparency attached to such transfers. With the aim of combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and building confidence, the G8 stands ready to exchange information in appropriate fora concerning national legislation, practices and experience, and calls upon other states to do likewise.

- emphasizes the fundamental importance of measures to combat illicit trafficking in small arms. The G8 is committed to maintaining effective national export control and enforcement systems in order to prevent the illicit transfer of small arms from, via or to our territories. We reaffirm our commitment to implement strictly all arms embargoes imposed by the UN Security Council. To this end, the G8 strongly supports appropriate national legislation that establishes legal enforcement of these embargoes. We strongly support efforts to increase the effectiveness of UN sanctions, such as the Security Council's decision to investigate reports on the violation of measures against UNITA.

- stands ready to support projects and programs which will increase the capacity of states directly affected by illicit small arms trafficking to implement effective controls. The G8 emphasizes the importance of coordinated regional and international action in this area, and welcomes initiatives such as the OAS Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Parts and the EU/SADC action program for tackling illicit arms trafficking in Southern Africa. The G8 also attaches importance to increased information exchange in the Wassenaar Arrangement and in other international and regional fora as appropriate on issues such as illicit trafficking routes and diversionary destinations.

- recognizes the need to tackle the problem of illicit small arms possession and misuse through effective law enforcement and crime prevention measures. With regard to firearms, the G8's Lyon Group will continue within its mandate to consider how to improve the effectiveness of the G8 members' policies and countermeasures to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms. The G8 will play an active and constructive role in the work to elaborate the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the draft UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, which will serve as a key element in international efforts to combat illicit firearms trafficking, with a view to ensuring these negotiations are completed by the end of 2000.

- pledges its full support for the effort to reduce existing destabilizing accumulations of small arms. The G8 encourages affected countries and regions to adopt confidence-building measures and incentives to encourage the collection and destruction of surplus or illegally-held small arms. The G8 confirms that we are ready to support such efforts through the voluntary provision of financial and technical assistance, including through specifically targeted funds, existing or to be established, at the UN, regional and local level, and designed to deal with the problem of small arms, and call upon the international community to do likewise. In this context, the G8 emphasizes the central importance of comprehensive demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programs in post-conflict situations. The G8 will support the inclusion of such programs where appropriate in peace agreements between the parties to conflicts and mandates of peace keeping forces and other relevant missions.

- emphasizes the importance of the role of civil society in tackling destabilizing accumulations of small arms, for example through awareness-raising at the community level. The G8 encourages the international community and governments of affected countries actively to involve civil society in efforts to prevent the uncontrolled spread and destabilizing accumulation of small arms.

- reaffirms its support for the principle that all surplus or illegally-held small arms which have been removed from circulation in countries or regions affected by destabilizing accumulations should, if not immediately destroyed, be properly secured and managed prior to their early and effective destruction, preferably under international or third party supervision

2. Conflict and Development

Peace and democratic stability are indispensable pre-conditions for economic growth and sustainable development. Moreover, economic and development co-operation has an important role to play in fostering peace and stability. The G8 can use its position as the major provider of the development assistance to pursue actively initiatives in this area. While ensuring that fundamental development goals remain at the core of bilateral and multilateral assistance policies, the G8 should take initiatives particularly in three areas: (a) promoting the consideration of conflict prevention in development assistance strategies, (b) focusing assistance to ensure quick action to prevent conflict, and (c) ensuring a smooth transition from emergency humanitarian assistance to development assistance in the post-conflict stage. The G8 also recognizes that a recipient government's ownership of its development policies and civil society's participation can contribute to mitigating tensions.

(1) Promoting the Consideration of Conflict Prevention in Development Assistance Strategies

The G8 ,

- continues to extend economic and development cooperation to promote prosperity, reduce poverty, and to help create resilient societies that promote inclusion and opportunity for all citizens.

- recognizes the importance of addressing root causes of conflicts, including through assistance to regional and subregional organizations.

- will consult with the relevant international financial institutions regarding conflict-related implications of development assistance.

- aims, with other bilateral and multilateral actors, to use development assistance to promote democratic and legislative institutions, good governance, rule of law, peaceful resolution of disputes, civic education and other structural elements.

- aims to build capacity in administrative and security systems, including police, penal and judicial institutions.

- enhances technical assistance to build capacity and to ensure appropriate social investments in education, health and nutrition, and other programs targeting vulnerable segments of society, seeking to protect these expenditures during economic downturns and time of crises.

- considers ways to use economic and development assistance to address causes of conflict stemming from competition for natural resources, such as water; and to encourage regional approaches to their management .

- will pay attention, in extending economic and development cooperation, to excessive military expenditure where it occurs in recipient countries and calls upon developing countries to ensure effective, transparent and accountable public sector management of state expenditures, including military budgets and the use of development assistance.

- recognizes the important role that donor coordination in the area of conflict prevention plays in enhancing the effectiveness of economic and development assistance in this regard.

- welcomes the work of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to review bilateral donors' practices in the field of conflict prevention.

(2) Focusing Assistance to Ensure Quick Action to Prevent Conflict

The G8,

- recognizes the importance of extending flexible, quick assistance with the aim to helping to alleviate and stem the spread of human suffering to countries and regions neighboring conflict areas, including displaced persons and refugees, and will work towards more effective and better coordinated provision of emergency and other relevant assistance through regional and international organizations, in particular the United Nations.

- encourages the international community to focus its attention on conflict and development in Africa and to carry out closer exchanges of perspectives and information, including at the field level and within the UN system.

(3) Ensuring a Smooth Transition from Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Development in the Post-Conflict Stage

The G8,

- recognizes the importance of continuous and coordinated efforts by various actors including UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, other international and regional organizations as well as NGOs in achieving a smooth transition, and invites the international community to give further consideration and support toward this end.

- will strive to focus emergency and transition aid on supporting local security, economic and political stability, local capacity building, and reconciliation.

3.Illicit Trade in Diamonds

The G8 is concerned that the proceeds from the illicit trade in certain high value commodities, especially diamonds, are providing funds for arms purchases, thus aggravating conflicts and humanitarian crises in Africa (particularly Angola, DRC and Sierra Leone).

Whilst insisting that the interests of the legitimate diamond producers and traders are not put at risk, the G8 will take the following steps to counter the illicit trade in diamonds, particularly those coming from conflict zones in Africa.

The G8, which accounts for the bulk of the global market for diamonds,

- will co-operate closely with governments of diamond-producing states, neighboring states, major marketing centers, regional organizations and industry in order to curb illicit diamond flows.

- calls on producers and buyers to work in close co-ordination on the elaboration of specific measures to trace and block the illicit trade in diamonds in Africa on an urgent basis, as a first step.

- supports the efforts of African states in strengthening regional law enforcement and internal capacity building for curbing the illicit trade in diamonds and welcomes their respective initiative in this regard.

- emphasizes that the UN Sanctions Committee on Angola is central to efforts to strengthen sanctions enforcement against UNITA and the need to fully implement UN Security Council resolutions 1173 and 1295.

- welcomes the initiatives within the UN framework to assess the impact of the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds, on the conflict in Democratic Republic of Congo.

- calls for the urgent cooperation of interested parties including the diamond industry with the government of Sierra Leone on the proper control over trade in diamonds produced in Sierra Leone.

- welcomes 'Technical Forum on Diamonds' held at Kimberly, South Africa, as an important contribution to finding pragmatic solutions. The G8 supports rapid follow-up, involving all the key actors, which should include the exploring of a possible certification scheme for rough diamonds from conflict areas, industry codes of conduct and an international body to promote transparency and accountability.

- will consider appropriate action to keep diamonds from illicit transactions out of the G8 markets.

4. Children in Armed Conflict

The plight of war-affected children, a group which includes, in particular, child soldiers, child orphans, sexually exploited children and children traumatized by armed conflict, but also comprises all the children affected by the effects of war in wider sense , is one of the most disturbing human security issues facing the world today. The G8 is particularly concerned by the issues raised by children in armed conflict both as participants and victims. In this context, the G8 agreed upon the following approaches.

(1) Pressure Against Those Who Involve or Target Children in Armed Conflict in Breach of International Standards

The G8,

- will concert G8's pressure in UN and other fora against individual governments and armed groups when access to assistance is denied to children or when children are specifically targeted as victims and/or participants in a conflict.

- will take account of, and promote international standards on the non-use of child soldiers in considering our military assistance to armed forces in third countries.

(2) Support for International Standards and Mechanisms

The G8,

- urges universal adherence to the ILO Convention 182 on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor.

- welcomes the adoption of and supports the universal adherence to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

- provides support for the office of the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict in its role as an advocate on behalf of war-affected children, and to UN agencies including UNICEF.

- will cooperate in the UN and other international fora when there is a need to ensure assistance to children in armed conflicts or when children are specifically targeted as victims and/or participants in a conflict.

(3) Outreach

The G8,

- supports action by the UN, regional organizations, NGOs and media in raising awareness of problems of children in armed conflict.

- commits to include child rights training in military assistance training programs.

- supports the 2001 UN Special Session to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children and works to ensure that any document it adopts has a strong section addressing the issue of war-affected children.

- encourages and supports other national and regional efforts to highlight the issue of children in armed conflict, including the Conference on War Affected Children in West Africa (April 2000) and the international conference to be hosted by Canada in September 2000 on this subject.

(4) Reintegration and Rehabilitation

The G8,

- commits to promote the protection, welfare and rights of children during peace negotiations and throughout the process of consolidating peace in the aftermath of conflict, including through reintegration of former child soldiers in peace support operations.

- commits to prioritize assistance for war-affected children, including former child soldiers, in expenditure for post-conflict reconstruction.

- makes close contact, through UNICEF and other fora, on individual reintegration programs e.g. to identify and share best practice, noting the particular needs of displaced and vulnerable children in rehabilitation and reintegration programs and being sensitive to gender differentiated experiences.

5. International Civilian Police

UN deployed civilian police (CIVPOL), usually as a component of peacekeeping operations, are a critical element in conflict prevention as they help indigenous civilian police forces develop the capacity to maintain law and order, and if necessary, can perform this function on an interim basis.

The G8,

- notes the recent dramatic increase in civilian police operations and the resulting increase in the demand for international civilian police officers. The G8 calls upon the UN and regional organizations to work with member states to explore ways to meet this demand in a timely and effective way. The G8 urges that states in a position to do so make efforts to enhance their own capability to provide qualified civilian police officers on a timely basis, and that those with active training programs for international civilian police officers make them available to police from other contributing states.

- stresses the need to enhance the capacity of the UN in the frame work of peacekeeping operations to support more comprehensive planning and better coordination of indigenous civilian police operations, criminal justice, and development of indigenous criminal justice systems. The G8 calls on the UN, in close consultation with member states, to take further steps to improve its international civilian police capabilities. Such steps should include development, on the basis of national contributions, of a reserve list of pre-trained, UN-certified international civilian police officers for possible service; completion of the review and revision, as appropriate, of the criteria for selection, evaluation, and training of these officers; and formulation of comprehensive policies on international civilian police operations to reflect new responsibilities such as in recent UN

peacekeeping operations.

- calls as well for increased UN support for training local police forces also as a post conflict activity and as a regular developmental activity with priority emphasis where such training would help prevent conflict. The G8 calls for new efforts in this regard on the basis of a dialogue involving member states, all relevant UN institutions, including UNDP, and other developmental institutions. This activity should promote the principles of democracy, good governance, human rights, and equal treatment under law.

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Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: assistance to the Palestinian people

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review

Culture of peace

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the special session of the General Assembly in this regard

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

* A/55/150.

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Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Assistance in mine action

The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The situation in East Timor during its transition to independence

Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals: United Nations reform: measures and proposals

United Nations reform: measures and proposals: the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

Question of Cyprus

Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

Maintenance of international security: stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

General and complete disarmament: notification of nuclear tests

General and complete disarmament: establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

General and complete disarmament: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

General and complete disarmament: preservation of and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems

General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

General and complete disarmament: missiles

General and complete disarmament: towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda

General and complete disarmament: reducing nuclear danger

General and complete disarmament: nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament

General and complete disarmament: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

General and complete disarmament: convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21

Environment and sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Environment and sustainable development: water supply and sanitation

Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Advancement of women

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 18 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the conclusions of the G-8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting (see annex), which was adopted by the G-8 Foreign Ministers in Miyazaki, Japan, on 13 July 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under items 14, 20 (c), 20 (d), 27, 30, 33, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 60, 61 (a), 61 (b), 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68 (b), 71, 72, 74 (a), 74 (b), 74 (c), 74 (d), 74 (e), 74 (f), 74 (g), 74 (h), 74 (i), 74 (m), 74 (n), 74 (q), 74 (r), 74 (v), 80, 81, 82, 87, 97 (a), 97 (b), 97 (c), 97 (g), 107, 109, 110, 112, 155 and 166 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Satoh**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 18 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Conclusions of the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting Miyazaki, 13 July 2000

1. We, the Foreign Ministers of the G8, met in Miyazaki on 12 and 13 July 2000. We discussed the various challenges ahead and drew the following conclusions.

2. In this era of rapid globalization, we believe that an enduring commitment to peace and the fundamental principles of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and an open economy will remain indispensable. We reaffirm our commitment to human security through the creation of an environment where the dignity, well-being, safety and human rights of all people are ensured.

3. This requires intensified cooperation between sovereign states, international and regional organizations and civil society. It is imperative that the United Nations continue to play a pivotal role in the century to come. We welcome the leadership of the UN Secretary General in the preparation of the Millennium Summit.

GLOBAL ISSUES

Conflict Prevention

4. We reaffirmed our commitment in Berlin in December 1999 to a sustained effort to promote a "Culture of Prevention" throughout the global community and to develop conflict prevention initiatives. We emphasize the importance of pursuing a "Comprehensive Approach", drawing from the range of political, security, economic, financial, environmental, social and development policies, in an integrated manner, from the pre-conflict phase to prevent conflicts from breaking out, to the post-conflict phase to ensure that conflicts do not recur. We will therefore continue to monitor carefully potential areas of armed conflict around the world. We underline the leading role of the United Nations in the prevention of conflict but recognize that the main responsibility rests with the protagonists.

5. To follow up the Berlin meeting, we endorse the following measures, that are detailed in our separate document made public today:

- dealing with the uncontrolled and illegal transfer of small arms and light weapons, as well as their destabilizing accumulation, with a view to restricting the means for armed conflict, and achieving concrete results at the UN Conference in 2001
- ensuring that development policies are constructed so as to contribute to the elimination of potential causes of armed conflict
- addressing the illicit trade in diamonds, particularly those coming from conflict zones in

Africa, which provide funds for those engaging in armed conflict
- addressing the impact of armed conflict on children including ending the use of children as soldiers
- addressing the importance of international civilian police (CIVPOL) as a critical element of conflict prevention

We encourage further effort by all concerned and we commit ourselves to continue to cooperate closely and further identify effective measures to prevent conflicts, including supporting the role of women, combating cyber crime and developing the principles of corporate citizenship in conflict prevention.

Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms control

6. We stress the need to maintain and further strengthen the international non-proliferation regime. We remain committed to universal application and full implementation of the NPT, which is the cornerstone for global nuclear non-proliferation and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. We welcome the success of the 2000 NPT Review Conference and call for full implementation of the conclusions reached at the Conference. We are pleased at the increase in the number of states which have ratified the CTBT. We call on all those states which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, particularly on those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force.

7. We welcome the interest of the international community in the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative and similar efforts of the European Union and others to address arms control and non-proliferation. In particular, we commit ourselves to cooperate to establish multilateral arrangements necessary for a coordinated and integrated program for the safe management and disposition of weapon grade plutonium no longer required for defence purposes, and call on other states to join us in supporting this effort.

8. We look forward to the early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions.

9. We welcome the Final Document of the NPT Review Conference urging the Conference on Disarmament to agree on the immediate commencement of negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years. We commit ourselves to work together to meet this goal. We will make utmost efforts with others to conclude the negotiations on a Protocol which will effectively strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention as early as possible in 2001. We agree on the need for the international community to increase the level of funding for the Russian chemical weapons destruction

program as called for at the 5th Conference of the States Parties to the CWC.

10. We remain deeply concerned at missile proliferation, and we call upon the international community to continue to address this issue on a multilateral basis. We will continue our efforts to address the issue. Adherence to the MTCR plays a key role in this respect.

11. We also remain concerned by the scourge of anti-personnel landmines which have caused harm to so many innocent civilians throughout the world and by the continued existence of vast stockpiles of anti-personnel landmines. We are determined to support efforts, including those under the Ottawa Treaty, aimed at the total elimination of such landmines, and welcome the progress that has been made to date in mine clearance, humanitarian demining activities and stockpile destruction, and in the development of technologies for mine action. We will continue encouraging these activities.

Terrorism

12. We renew our commitment to fighting all forms of terrorism regardless of the perpetrator's motives. We commit our governments and our people to this struggle. All states, groups and individuals must recognize that, in accordance with the UNSCR 1269, no haven shall be given to terrorists, no support granted and no criminal act tolerated. We welcome our experts' work and encourage them to continue efforts to improve practical cooperation on counter-terrorism among G8 states. We furthermore emphasize that international counter-terrorism cooperation remains a key factor in defeating international terrorism and will continue to work closely with other like-minded countries to this end. We call for all governments to adhere strongly to the UNSCR 1267 sanctions and for all states to work to close down terrorist camps under the control of the Taliban.

13. We call upon all states to become parties to the twelve counter-terrorism conventions, especially the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism so that they can enter into force and be speedily and effectively implemented. We are engaged in discussions to this end. We condemn absolutely any form of taking hostages. We reiterate our concerns about aviation security, and welcome the initiative to hold a G8 workshop on hijacking in October. We also support the initiative of negotiating an effective comprehensive convention on terrorism.

War Criminals

14. We remain deeply concerned at the flagrant violations of international humanitarian law around the world. Ending the impunity of war criminals is an important step toward peace and reconciliation. We support the work of existing international criminal tribunals, fully cooperate with them, and look forward to the establishment of an effective international criminal court enjoying the widest possible international support.

UN Reform

15. In this year of the Millennium Summit and Assembly, and in view of the challenges posed to the organization, we reaffirm our commitment to reform, strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of the UN system, including the Security Council, which has primary responsibility under the UN Charter to maintain international peace and security. We encourage the United Nations to strengthen partnership and coordination between relevant organizations and other actors in the area of humanitarian and development assistance. We also confirm the need for the UN to operate on a sound financial basis, with efficient budgetary arrangements, as well as equitable financial contributions among the Member States. We call for all UN members to make a significant contribution toward achieving these objectives.

UN Peacekeeping

16. We reaffirm our support for UN peacekeeping which is playing a crucial and growing role in maintaining peace and stability in the world. We believe that recent events have underlined the need for a comprehensive review of the UN's peacekeeping systems and capacities to improve their effectiveness. We welcome the fact that the UN Secretary General has commissioned a report on this, and look forward to discussions on the basis of the report for the improvement of UN peacekeeping practices. We believe that these discussions should start at the Millennium Summit.

Democracy

17. We reaffirm our commitment to democracy, and underline the positive interaction between democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. We also note the mutually reinforcing reciprocal benefits of the democratic process and economic growth. We welcome in this respect the important exchanges of views and experiences shared by the countries who participated in the recent Warsaw conference. We also recognize the valuable contributions of other initiatives, notably the "new and restored democracies" with the conference to be held in December in Cotonou, with the support of the United Nations, to bolster democratic processes and encourage more countries to choose this path.

Crime

18. International criminal activity increasingly threatens peaceful human life and social, economic and political stability, both nationally and internationally. We therefore call for the adoption of the United Nations Transnational Organized Crime Convention and related Protocols by the end of this year. Corruption also undermines democratic institutions and accountability, economic development and international cooperation. We call for the ratification and effective implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

Environment

19. The international community has achieved a great deal on sustainable development since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, but there is more to be done. Our governments will continue to work with all regions and stakeholders in preparation for Rio+10. We will continue to address the need for capacity building to assist developing countries implement commitments made in multilateral environmental agreements.

20. We welcome the report on the Implementation of the G8 Action Program on Forests, and direct our experts to provide a final progress report in 2002. We welcome the outcome of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), including the proposal for a new international arrangement on forests, and agree to take initiatives to implement the proposals for action agreed by the IFF and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF). We look forward to further collaboration among the FAO and ITTO and other relevant international organizations.

21. We reaffirm our commitment to and practice of sustainable forest management, including combating illegal logging. We also note the important contribution to this end of the 1990 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest, the International Model Forest Network, the several ongoing processes on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management and ITTO work underway to protect mangroves.

22. We welcome the work of the World Water Forum. Cooperation in addressing water resource issues can help alleviate regional tensions and contribute to conflict prevention. We will also work in international organizations and fora such as UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, and the World Bank in addressing international water resource issues.

23. We urge conclusion of negotiations on a legally binding instrument on persistent organic pollutants by the end of this year.

24. We also underline the significance of the ARGO Project, which will enhance the capacity to predict global environmental change through accurate oceanographic observation. We stress the need for rapid and effective sharing of information to alleviate the effects of natural disasters.

REGIONAL ISSUES

East Asia

25. In East Asia, various destabilizing factors still remain. It is of prime importance that all outstanding issues be solved peacefully and without the threat or use of force. We underline the importance of taking confidence-building measures in this region, and call for the full

support of the international community to further promote peace and stability in the entire region.

26. In this respect, we warmly welcome the first ever ROK-DPRK Summit Meeting in June, and look forward to further dialogue and the reduction of the tension in the region. We reiterate our support for the implementation of the Agreed Framework, including KEDO. We reaffirm our support for the ROK's policy of engagement. We welcome the recent steps taken by North Korea toward dialogue with the international community. In this context, we look forward to a constructive response to international concerns over security, non-proliferation, humanitarian and human rights issues.

27. We welcome the democratic developments in Indonesia, and reaffirm our commitment to continuing support for the country's democratic and economic reform efforts. Recalling the importance of Indonesia's territorial integrity, we are determined to provide full support for the efforts of Indonesia toward stabilization of the situation in Aceh, Maluku, Irian Jaya and other regions and we welcome the recent Joint Understanding on a Humanitarian Pause for Aceh.

28. We commend the assistance provided by the UN and other actors toward the independence and nation building of East Timor, and reiterate our firm commitment to continue supporting the people of East Timor in these efforts and we invite other countries in the region to join us.

South Asia

29. We are deeply concerned at the level of tension between India and Pakistan. We call on both countries to refrain from any action which would aggravate the situation and to resume dialogue as soon as possible in the spirit of Lahore.

30. We furthermore call on both India and Pakistan to join international efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation and disarmament regime, including continuation of their unilateral undertakings not to resume nuclear testing. We call on both countries to sign and ratify the CTBT and to take further steps to meet non-proliferation goals elucidated by the international community in the UNSCR 1172.

31. We are also concerned at the continuing conflict in Sri Lanka. We support efforts to facilitate a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Middle East Peace Process

32. In the Middle East, there is a real opportunity for the achievement of a comprehensive peace based on the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the agreements of

Madrid and Oslo. We reaffirm our strong support for the efforts by the parties concerned to advance the peace process toward this end. We reiterate the importance we attach to a continuing commitment to the peaceful resolution of disputes.

33. We welcome the recent withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with the UNSCR 425, as verified by the UN Secretary General and confirmed by the UN Security Council. It is the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon to ensure the return of its effective authority to maintain peace and security in southern Lebanon. Being aware that attaining these goals will also depend on the government's ability to meet the infrastructure and development needs of this region, we are committed to supporting its efforts to this end.

34. In light of the trilateral Summit Meeting on a peace between Israel and the Palestinians, we call upon both parties to accelerate the negotiations to reach a final status agreement by the target date of 13 September set forth by the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum. We invite the international community to participate in the efforts to help the parties implement such an agreement when it is reached.

35. We underline the importance of resuming the activities of the multilateral working groups recognizing that progress in the multilateral tracks is related to and supports the bilateral tracks.

Iraq

36. We call on Iraq to comply fully with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. Stressing the importance of the implementation of UNSCR 1284 in all its aspects, we call on the Iraqi Government to cooperate in all aspects with UNMOVIC and the IAEA. Given our continued concern about the plight of the Iraqi people, we call for a coordinated effort to improve the humanitarian situation in Iraq. We reaffirm our commitment to the territorial integrity of all the states of the region and underline the importance of regional stability and security.

Iran

37. We welcome the democratic developments in Iran, including the parliamentary elections in February and the seating of the Majles in May. We look to Iran to strengthen respect for freedom of speech, the rule of law and human rights, ensuring for all the application of universally recognized standards of law. We welcome Iran's efforts to develop positive relations with the international community, and look forward to a more extended dialogue with Iran. We recognize the serious effort of the Iranian authorities in fighting drug trafficking on its borders at a high human and financial cost. We call on Iran to take constructive steps for further progress in the Middle East Peace Process and for the deterrence of terrorism in the region. We call on Iran to sign with the IAEA an additional

safeguards protocol. The G8 calls on Iran to cooperate fully in not developing and in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles for their delivery.

Afghanistan

38. We welcome recent proposals for reconciliation in Afghanistan. We call for all parties concerned to make further efforts toward a comprehensive peace and stability. Recognizing the international community's growing concern about human rights abuses, narcotics trafficking and terrorism emanating from territory of Afghanistan, especially that controlled by the Taliban, we call for all states to implement fully the UNSCR 1267 and to consider further measures.

Balkans

39. We remain committed to the full implementation of the UNSCR 1244. Successful, carefully prepared municipal elections in Kosovo proposed for the autumn will be an important step in the establishment of a democratic and multi-ethnic society. We will make every effort to encourage and enable the national communities of Kosovo, particularly Serb and Roma, to participate freely in the elections. We reaffirm our support to the efforts made by UNMIK and KFOR to achieve the goals set out in UNSCR 1244 and urge all parties to cooperate fully with them. We stress the need for UNMIK to be given the necessary resources to fulfil its mandate. We recognize the role played by the EU, and welcome the contributions of the OSCE, other states, and the NGOs. We look forward to the effective functioning of the Joint Interim Administrative Structure with the full participation by all parties concerned, and we consider it important that the representatives of the Kosovo Serbs resume their participation in it. Stability, peace and prosperity in Kosovo are conditional upon respect for human rights, the rule of law and democracy. We call for all those with political responsibility in Kosovo to help ensure that all Kosovars, regardless of ethnicity, can enjoy freedom, security and benefit from access to international assistance and essential public services.

40. We look forward to a democratic FRY, so that it can be reintegrated in the international community and play its rightful part in contributing to the stability of the entire region. We are very concerned about the motivation for and the possible consequences of the revision of the FRY constitution. We call on the government in Belgrade to refrain from any action which could contribute to the further escalation of violence. We also call on the opposition to contribute to the peaceful democratic development of the FRY. We strongly oppose the recent restrictions on the free press in the FRY. We welcome the continued consolidation of democracy in Montenegro, reiterate our support for its democratically elected authorities, and urge them to continue to practice restraint.

41. We reiterate our commitment to the full implementation of the Dayton accords for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will continue to encourage all parties concerned within the

country, the citizens and the officials, to assume their responsibilities and to take ownership of their future. We welcome the significant progress made by Croatia towards democracy and reform and encourage the Croatian authorities to continue such efforts. We encourage Albania to continue to make further efforts in the improvement of democracy and in respect for the rule of law.

42. Stability and sustainable development in South Eastern Europe depends on efforts for strengthening political, economic, social, cultural cooperation in the region, thereby promoting harmony among ethnic groups. We warmly welcome the various initiatives and progress to help achieve this objective taken over the past year, both by individual states and by international and regional organizations, in particular within the context of the Stability Pact, which will contribute to effective regional cooperation. We also look forward to further economic reform efforts in the region, and will continue our support in this regard.

Cyprus

43. We recommend that the Heads reiterate their strong support for the UN Secretary General's efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus.

Africa

44. Recognizing that political stability is a prerequisite for development, we remain deeply concerned at the continuing armed conflicts in Africa. We particularly urge the promotion of a "Culture of Prevention" in Africa and will contribute to it. We commend the initiatives of the OAU, ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD, neighboring African countries and other actors, in cooperation with the UN, to prevent conflict from occurring, and to promote the peaceful resolution of individual conflicts, particularly the long-standing and destructive civil war in Sudan. Concerned by the current crises in various African countries, we call for the full compliance by all parties concerned with relevant peace agreements and UN resolutions, particularly in Great Lakes Region, Angola and Sierra Leone. We welcome the cessation of hostilities agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea signed in Algiers last month, and support its full implementation, and reaffirm our full support for all efforts to promote a peace settlement in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

45. We support African efforts to promote the rule of law, good governance and democracy. We also commit ourselves to support Africans' efforts to reduce poverty through growth with equity, and to participate as full partners in the global economy by means including trade and investment liberalization and promotion. We will participate in efforts to combat infectious and parasitic diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, and to address the severe economic and social impact of these diseases. We welcome the electoral evidence of a well-rooted democracy in Senegal, as well as the return to democracy in Guinea-Bissau and Niger, and call for the international community to further support the efforts at reform in

Nigeria. We call for a just and early settlement to the serious situation in Zimbabwe, based on the rule of law, democracy and human rights. We also call for the early restoration of democracy in Comoros and Cote d'Ivoire. We recognize the need for international support for the Horn of Africa and Southern African countries suffering from drought and flood respectively.

Colombia

46. We fully support the Colombian Government's programs and initiatives to lay the foundations for a stable, lasting peace and the end of the cultivation of and trafficking in illicit crops in Colombia, taking into account the aspirations and needs of local communities. We call on all parties to respect the principles of international humanitarian law and to negotiate an end to the conflict. We reaffirm our commitment to combat money laundering, the illicit trade in arms and chemical precursors usable for illegal drug manufacturing, with a view to eliminating financing sources for the illegal armed groups in the country.

Peru

47. We encourage the Government of Peru to cooperate with the OAS in the implementation of its recommendations for reforms, inter alia in the judiciary, the security sector, the electoral process and press freedoms.

DIALOGUE WITH NAM, G77 AND THAILAND

48. We met the Foreign Ministers of NAM Troika (South Africa, Colombia and Bangladesh), G77 Chair (Nigeria) as well as Thailand (Chair of UNCTAD X and ASEAN), and discussed various global issues of common concern. We see value in sustaining the partnership in the future.